

BRITISH WAR DEBT NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

Plan for Funding Nearly
Five Billions Held Here
Being Considered.

GEDDES IN CONFERENCE

Arrangements With Other
Allies Who Owe Money to
Be Made Separately.

AVOIDS GERMAN BONDS

Treasury Ready to Accept
Long Term Notes Maturing
With Liberty Bonds.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., May 14.

Renewed negotiations for permanent funding of the British war debt to the United States aggregating nearly \$5,000,000,000 have been undertaken by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, with representatives of the State and Treasury Departments.

A number of conferences have been held in Washington in the last day or two and the way smoothed for actual arrangement of the financial details involved in the refunding plan.

The Treasury Department is ready to accept long term British treasury notes or other obligations of the British Government with maturities approximating those of the American Liberty bonds for the present short term notes secured by British commercial and other paper.

The refunding operation undertaken affects only the British debt to the United States and it is understood that loans and advances to others of the Allies aggregating \$4,500,000,000 will not be involved with the negotiations with British representatives.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and the new Treasury administration have not changed the previously announced policy inaugurated by Secretaries Glass and Houston of treating with the Allies individually and keeping away from any general credit arrangement that would further involve the United States in European finance.

To Drop Wilson Negotiations.

Negotiations so far held have been preliminary and did not go into the actual details of any refunding plan. They were largely diplomatic, but they cleared away the formalities of negotiation and agreement and paved the way for speedy settlement of the questions involved which have been hanging fire for more than a year.

Discussions and negotiations began by the Wilson Administration for refunding the allied notes in the United States were dropped last fall when it became apparent they could not be consummated before the Administration changed. There have since been changes in the British Ministry that made an entirely new start advisable, and this course has been agreed to. Past correspondence, discussions and negotiations will be dropped. It is understood such a course was agreed upon by the British Ambassador, and State and Treasury Department representatives reviewed the progress by previous undertakings to save as much time as possible.

The British Government, it is understood, will send a financial representative to deal directly with the Treasury Department upon the actual details to be arranged. The transaction will, of course, go through the State Department when Treasury representatives have drawn up the form of agreement.

Action Unexpected Here.

Undertaking of negotiations with Great Britain at this time came as a complete surprise. Secretly, many had stated several times that the Treasury Department was ready to proceed with refunding negotiations, but it was generally understood that the matter waited on the State Department, and the Administration had determined not to press Great Britain and France at this time while they had so many pressing problems at home. The British Ministry was submerged in reparation negotiations and with many internal difficulties, including industrial warfare started by the coal strike there.

Action at this time was apparently initiated by the British Government, although this fact could not be definitely learned. Several months ago the British Government designated a Minister to come to Washington, but his departure was delayed and finally called off by the imminence of a change in Administration here with the possibility of some change in policy even though the Republican Senate and House had taken an emphatic stand against further loans and advances to allied Powers and against involvement in European finance in any settlement that was to be made.

Renewed negotiations followed quickly upon settlement of the German reparation issue, and it now seems assured that all of the allied indebtedness to this country will be arranged on a permanent basis.

German Bonds Not Favored.

There has been talk in France of use of German reparation bonds for settlement with this country of the French indebtedness. But such a proposal probably will not meet with any favorable response here because it would in an indirect way involve the United States in collection of reparations from Germany.

So far as could be learned to-day no action has been taken for refunding negotiations with France, but the way for such action would seem to be cleared by the settlement of German reparation. It is known here that France counts to a large extent on payments from Germany to meet her obligations to this country.

Actual cash advanced to the Allies, less total cash refunds made, now stand at: Belgium, \$248,825,677; of this sum "Belgium owes" \$248,254,467; Cuba, \$50,000,000; Slovakia, \$41,255,306; France, \$2,594,677,000; Great Britain, \$4,377,000,000; Greece, \$15,000,000; Italy, \$1,011,335,396; Liberia, \$26,000; Rumania, \$25,000,000; Russia, \$187,729,150; and Serbia, \$26,730,466.

There is in addition due from these countries \$488,359,677 accrued and unpaid interest. Great Britain owes \$500,000,000 of this back interest, and France nearly an equal sum. More than half a billion dollars has been paid in interest.

RESEMBLES GAMBRINUS.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 14.—Three men and two tapes were required to measure Mose Johnson, a negro farmer living near here, when he sought to purchase a pair of overalls. The negro, resembling in physique the model of the picture of Gambrinus, is 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 440 pounds, with a waistline of 56 inches.

GOV. MORGAN WANTS TROOPS TO CRUSH ARMED OUTLAWS

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 14.

To the Editor of The New York Herald:

SECRETED in the mountains that line the boundary between Mingo county, West Virginia, and Pike county, Kentucky, at least two hundred men armed with machine guns and high powered rifles have poured a deadly fire into the mining towns of Sprigg, Rawl, McCarr, Merrimac and Gates. Four or five men have been killed and several wounded. The firing began Thursday and has continued without cessation.

Upon advice from the Circuit Judge, County Prosecutor and Sheriff of Mingo county that they are unable to cope with the situation I wired the Secretary of War for Federal troops on Thursday. Gov. Morrow of Kentucky has joined me in that request. The continuous firing and the terrorization of innocent citizens has emphasized the necessity of a sufficient force to restore order.

Without Federal action West Virginia officers are without authority to enter Kentucky to apprehend the violators, and the same situation is confronted by Kentucky officials with reference to West Virginia territory.

United action must be taken to quell the outbreak and bring the violators to justice. For that reason Gov. Morrow and myself asked for Federal troops who would not be hampered by boundary lines.

E. F. MORGAN, Governor of West Virginia.

NO WOMEN TO TRY WOMAN.

Names on Jury List Too Late for
Orthwein Case.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, May 14.—Trial of Mrs. Cora Isabelle Orthwein on a charge of murdering Herbert P. Ziegler is set for Monday, but it will not be before a jury of women.

The case probably will be continued a week. Delay in placing women's names

on the jury list will make it impossible to impanel a jury of women, according to Assistant State Attorney Lloyd Heth.

SUSPEND LIQUOR CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Schedules proposing a charge of \$15 a car for policing shipments of intoxicating liquors while in the hands of the railroads were suspended to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission from May 15 to September 12. The proposed charge was to be in addition to the line haul rates.

MARTIAL LAW FOR MINGO IN READINESS

Continued from First Page.

officers asserted, in which case he would appoint a provost marshal, and trials of civilians and military allies would thereafter be conducted by court-martial under the military code.

The most notable case of declaration of martial law in this country, it was said at the War Department, was at the close of the civil war, when a great area in the South was thus governed. Since then it has been invoked at the time of the railroad strike in Chicago in 1934, at the San Francisco fire and the Galveston flood, the Virginia coal mine strike riots in 1912 and some time later during the Colorado mine strikes.

No word had been received at the War Department to-night that Gen. Read had decided to send Federal troops into the Mingo country. It was announced by Secretary Weeks that authority had been conferred on Gen. Read empowering him to send men there if he decided they were needed. Such action would not necessarily be

followed by a proclamation of martial law, officers said. Should Gen. Read decide to move troops into the affected region it was considered probable that they would be sent from Chillicothe, Ohio.

TROOPS ARE ORDERED INTO MINGO DISTRICT

Kentuckians Continue to
Shoot Up Mining Towns.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14.—Two companies of Kentucky National Guardsmen late to-day were ordered to McCarr, Ky., in Pike county, where a state of virtual war, it was stated, has been on for the last two days. Gov. Edwin P. Morrow issued the order when it appeared that

United States troops would not be sent to the district at the present time. The troops will be under the command of Major Frank Lusse of the office of Adjutant-General Jackson Morris. They consist of a company of ninety men from Morehead under the command of Capt. David B. Thompson and an automatic rifle company of twenty men from Morehead under the command of Capt. William E. Proctor.

Terrific firing from both the Kentucky and West Virginia sides of the Tug River, along the border that has been in a virtual state of war for the last forty-eight hours, was resumed early to-day, according to reports from Pike county officers in the trouble zone. From the West Virginia side came word that several men, whose names had not been learned, were killed.

Sheriff W. F. Sowers this morning sent out a call to every section of the county for deputy sheriffs, of whom he has nearly 300, to report at once for duty along the Kentucky side of the Tug. He said he would make a final effort to gain control of the situation on the Kentucky side.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 14.—Gov. E. F. Morgan this afternoon made his third urgent appeal to the War Department to send Federal troops into Mingo county.

The Governor's telegram, addressed to Secretary of War Weeks, follows: "More than half a dozen reported killed, many wounded in Mingo county. Towns being shot at, women and children driven from homes. Firing from Kentucky into West Virginia for last forty-eight hours continues unabated, with the authorities absolutely unable to cope with the situation. Are we compelled to witness further slaughter of innocent, law abiding citizens, with no

signs of relief from the Federal Government?"

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., May 14.—Telegrams predicting a spread of the mountain fighting in the Williamson coal district to a front fifty miles long unless Federal troops are sent into the region at once were despatched to Gov. Morgan of West Virginia and Morrow of Kentucky by Harry Olmsted, acting chairman of the labor committee of the Williamson Coal Operators Association, who said:

"We feel that by next week the whole border (from Kermit to War Eagle, W. Va.) will be in the same condition as the territory between Merrimac and McCarr. Solution of this terrible condition can be brought about only by the aid of Federal troops."

An unconfirmed report was received at State police headquarters this afternoon that four men had been killed in the fighting at Lynn, W. Va. Capt. Brockus, who went to Matewan on a special train shortly after noon reported by telephone to Williamson that the firing had died down between Rawl and Matewan, W. Va.

Firing has become general over virtually the entire battle front of seven miles to-day, the third of the gun fight between sympathizers and opponents of the United Mine Workers. Starting at

Lynn, W. Va., two miles further east than the end of yesterday's firing line, the shooting spread down Tug River to McCarr, Ky., Merrimac and Sprigg, W. Va. in succession.

Deputy Sheriffs at Merrimac and Sprigg reported the attackers on the Kentucky side of the river were exhibiting greater boldness than on the preceding days of the fight. Instead of lurking in the heavily wooded mountains, they had come, the deputies said, to the bank of the river and were shooting across into the towns at a range of not more than 100 yards. Deputy Sheriff Clark, at Merrimac, described the fire of such intensity that the attackers were "shooting the tops off the houses."

Capt. Brockus of the State police and Sheriff Pinson immediately arranged for a special train and marshaled a force of twenty troopers and deputies to go to the trouble zone when they heard of the fresh outbreaks. The train also was loaded with provisions for men, women and children in the besieged mining towns, some of whom are said to have been without food for twenty-four hours.

According to an unconfirmed report received at the Williamson Coal Operators Association, Matewan also is under heavy fire. It was reported at the office of the association also that J. P. Smith, superintendent of Stone Mountain Coal Company, had been attacked by Sid Hatfield, former chief of police.

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Of fine quality heavy Crepe de Chine very beautifully embroidered by hand.

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Distinguished translations of the mode in hats for travel, sports, garden and dinner wear. Originations and replicas of the successes of the Paris modistes.

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White and tinted laces, white and cream nets---tinted or pompadour chiffon, georgette crepe and white canton crepe.

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